

2-1, part 2

\* Find the LCD.

Each term should be multiplied by what it is missing from the LCD.

$$\text{LCD} = 12 \quad \frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{2}{1}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} (3) \\ (3) \end{array} \frac{x+2}{4} - \frac{\boxed{(4)x-1}}{(4)3} = \frac{2}{1} \frac{(12)}{(12)} \quad \text{LCD}=12$$

$$3x+6 - 4x+4 = 24$$

$$-x+10=24$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -10 \\ -10 \\ \hline -x=14 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} -\boxed{(4x-1)} \\ \boxed{x=-14} \end{array}$$

$$10. \frac{1}{x} = -2x \frac{1}{5} + \frac{3}{2x} \cdot 5$$

$$\text{LCD} = 10x$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 10 = 2x + 15 \\ -15 \quad -15 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} -5 = 2x \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$x = -2.5$$

$$V = \#$$

$$\frac{X}{2} = 6.2$$

$$X = 12$$

$$2X = 6$$

Combine like terms:

$$\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x^2}{4}$$

$$-\frac{x^2}{5} + \frac{x^2}{4} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{2}$$

$$-\frac{4x^2}{20} + \frac{5x^2}{20} + \frac{2x}{6} + \frac{3x}{6}$$

$$= \boxed{\frac{x^2}{20} + \frac{5x}{6}}$$

$$\text{LCD} = 28$$

$$7\left(\frac{x-3}{4}\right) = 2 \cdot \frac{5}{14} + 4\left(\frac{x+5}{7}\right)$$

$$7x - 21 = 10 + 4x + 20$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 7x - 21 = 4x + 30 \\ -4x \quad -4x \\ \hline 3x - 21 = 30 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3x - 21 = 30 \\ +21 \quad +21 \\ \hline 3x = 51 \end{array}$$

$$\frac{3x}{3} = \frac{51}{3}$$

$$x = 17$$

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Let's do Ex 5-7 on  
p. 51-53